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MR. FOSS PREDICTS IMMENSE INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING

Raw Material From Canada
He Considers the Great
Essential for Full Develop-
ment of New England.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

He Believes in Future of New
England as an Industrial
Center if Tariff Handicaps
Can Be Overcome.

New England is in need of the raw materials which the natural resources of Canada can abundantly furnish to our growing industries, and Boston is the providential outlet of Canada, according to Eugene N. Foss, a most successful manufacturer of New England, who is also active in promoting the cotton industry in the vicinity of Boston, but the full possibilities of New England, he believes, will never be attained without the demolishing of the tariff wall built up against our northern neighbor. Mr. Foss says:

I have been a manufacturer for the last 25 years, and I am a great believer in New England as a manufacturing center, a fact which has been fully attested by the several industries located around Boston of which I am the head.

Six or seven years ago, when one-third of the works of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, located at Jamaica Plain, were destroyed by fire, I was strongly advised by my associates to remove to Pennsylvania or some more central district, where iron and coal could be secured at more reasonable terms.

Had I considered the immediate advantages of removal undoubtedly I would have taken this step, but after carefully going over the situation I concluded that New England offered great advantages in the way of the skilled and intelligent labor which comes first in successful industry.

I recognize that New England is at a great disadvantage on the question of raw material, as we are located in the northeast corner of the country, with very few natural resources at our command. We are obliged to go to the central West or South for raw material such as iron, lumber, coal, wool, cotton, etc. We are compelled to bring it here by long freight hauls, and are then expected to manufacture the product and effect its sale largely in the sections of the country from which we draw our raw material, having the great disadvantage of paying freight both ways.

However, notwithstanding these serious disadvantages, there are very many things to be said in favor of New England. As I said above, I decided to rebuild our great plant employing 1500 men, at Hyde Park and I have not regretted the step. After doing so and also establishing other leading industries, I attempted to make something of a study of what was necessary to the continued growth of New England industries.

I became convinced that the greatest requisite for success was reciprocity with Canada, and I have continued to advocate this proposition for the people of this city and the commonwealth for the past six or seven years. If there ever was a time when the New England industries and the industries of the entire country needed protection against Canadian labor and products that time has long since elapsed.

There is no longer any fear from free trade with Canada. In fact New England and the whole country are suffering today for just the things that Canada can give us and we are standing in our own light by holding up the tariff wall.

We need the lumber, coal and iron of Canada for our industries, we need their

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

TRADE BOARDS TO ASK BETTER SERVICE ON SAUGUS BRANCH

A joint meeting of the Everett, Malden, Saugus and Lynn boards of trade is to be held in the courthouse at Saugus next Monday evening for a discussion of improvements along the Saugus branch line, eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

One of the chief features of the talk will be a discussion of electrification of the road, which branches from the main line at East Somerville and, after running through Everett, Malden, Maplewood, Saugus and Chelmsford, enters the Lynn depot. At one time the passenger traffic over this section of the road was very heavy, but when electric cars came into general use with lower fares, the passenger travel gradually fell off until now it is only a small fraction of the former business. The road is now used principally for freight.

With the proposed improvement of the marsh land along this road in Everett and the gradual location of industries along it in all of the cities and towns through which it passes, the railroad has witnessed the increase of the freight business to a marked degree. In case of blockades on the main line between East

Advocate of Reciprocity
Points Out the Relation of
Canada to New England

Reciprocity with Canada, says Eugene N. Foss, is indispensable to the success of New England industries.

Canadian coal, lumber, iron, wheat and other natural resources are requisite for New Englanders. New England offers great advantages in skilled and intelligent labor.

Opportunities for the cotton industry are exceptional in Boston. Boston is as much a port of Canada as of New England.

New England, with few natural resources, lacks raw material for its manufacturing and mercantile interests.

MR. BRANDEIS AWAY, BALLINGER PROBE IS PUT OFF TO MONDAY

WASHINGTON—After a short executive session today the joint congressional committee investigating the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy adjourned until Monday, because Attorney L. D. Brandeis of Boston, counsel for L. R. Glavis, was unable to be present.

Former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot was present today, as were many other persons interested in the investigation.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was absent.

James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, will take a prominent part in the investigation. Mr. Pinchot, through his attorney, George W. Pepper, today presented to the committee a request for a subpoena for Mr. Garfield to testify as to certain matters connected with the dispute.

Director F. H. Newell and Chief Engineer A. P. Davis of the United States reclamation service also have been subpoenaed by Mr. Pinchot. A mass of documents, correspondence and reports have been demanded.

Great interest attaches to the appearance of Former Secretary Garfield, who is regarded as one of the leading spirits in the "Back From Elba" movement, a disbeliever in the present conservation policy of the administration, and one of the former President's most intimate friends. It was because of the alleged overturning of Mr. Garfield's policies by Secretary Ballinger that the present controversy came about.

Mr. Brandeis is arguing a case in the Illinois courts, and finds it impossible to reach Washington before Monday.

A letter from Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was read at the session today, offering no objection to the postponement but declaring that "My counsel and myself are anxious to proceed with all possible despatch."

A long discussion then ensued over the request of Attorney Pepper, representing O. W. Price, the deposed forester, and A. W. Shaw, assistant law clerk of the service, who was also discharged, that the joint letter signed by these two participants in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and addressed to Chief Forester Pinchot, explaining their connection with the squabble, be introduced as evidence, and the two men excused as witnesses.

It was finally decided to receive the communication informally and on Monday render a decision as to whether Messrs. Price and Shaw will have to take the stand.

H. M. Hoyt, now federal judge in Porto Rico, and A. R. Bowman of Cheyenne, Wyo., both of whom have been mentioned in connection with the hearings, were present today in response to subpoenas. Judge Hoyt was formerly assistant district attorney at Seattle and was named by L. R. Glavis as being in possession of information in regard to Mr. Ballinger's alleged legal connection

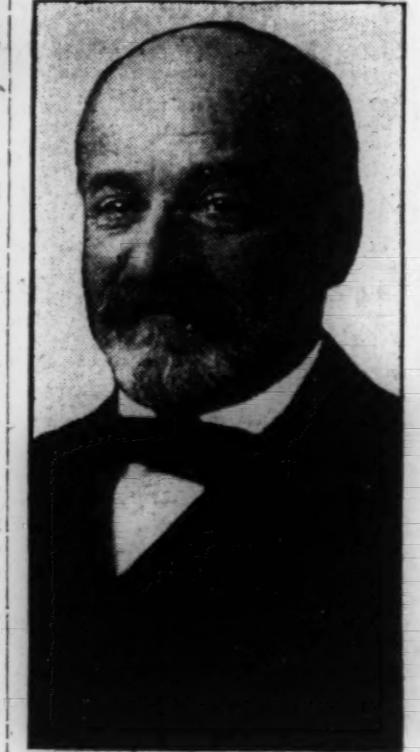
(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

PASSING OF BUDGET IS CALLED ENGLISH CHANGE OF CENTURY

Single Tax Advocate Predicts
Measure Will Go Through
and Defines Movement as
Progressive.

STUDENTS APPLAUD

"The movement which will undoubtedly result in the passing of the budget soon in England is the most revolutionary event that has taken place in the empire in a century," said Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London, in speaking before



(Photo by Chickering.)

JOSEPH FELS.
Philadelphia and London man who advocates single tax to equalize conditions of society at present.

the faculty and students of the Emerson College of Oratory at Chickering hall to-day.

Mr. Fels' efforts to further the general knowledge of single tax have made him today by the committee on judiciary at the State House, upon a bill to prohibit the making, or use of, false statements to obtain property or credit.

Mr. Fels said that his clients found existing laws very inadequate.

"All the land in England," he said,

"is owned by 12,000 men. A territory

smaller than Texas is inhabited by 48,000,000 people, and these in turn are

owned by the 12,000, for the occupant

of land is in all essentials owned by

the man that owns the land upon which he dwells or labors.

"The budget movement in England means that great progress has been made toward the restoration to the people of their birthright. In reality, no man can be said to own a piece of land, except as he is protected by law from the intrusion of anybody else on his land.

It is impossible to transport a piece

of land from place to place, therefore,

in no way can it be considered a chattel.

"The only value that land has is given

it by the people themselves, and those

who give value to an article should

control the use of that article."

The speaker illustrated his remarks

with many homely similes, and was

greeted at the close with long continued applause.

"All special privileges and monopoly

come out of the land, primarily, and

they may be wiped out only by the

adoption of the single tax," said Mr. Fels

at the Boston City Club Thursday evening

during a talk on "The Opportunity to Get Along in the World."

C. B. Filibrowne, former president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, presided.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

BUSINESS BODIES TO MEET JOINTLY

Boston Chamber of Commerce and Pilgrim Publicity Association Will Discuss Topical Problems.

Announcement is made today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce of a joint meeting to be held between the chamber and the Pilgrim Publicity Association on Feb. 25 at 6:30 p. m. at the Hotel Somerset.

This meeting is to take the form of a dinner and will be a notable gathering. It will represent forces which are working for the betterment and enlargement of industry, commerce and business generally. The benefits of proper publicity as a factor in the upbuilding of New England will be brought out by several speakers, among whom will be Erman J. Ridgway, publisher, Lorin F. Deland, the Hon. Samuel L. Powers and the Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr.

BIG ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

CLEVELAND—John D. Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to the Y. M. C. A. here to start off the two weeks' campaign for a half million dollar improvement fund.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN MOTHER CHURCH TO HONOR LINCOLN

Emancipator's Birthday Will
Be Observed With a Lesson
Sermon and an Address by
Col. L. A. Watres.

SCHOOL MEMORIALS

In keeping with the Lincoln day proclamation issued by the Governor of the state, tomorrow The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the Mother Church, and the Christian Science branch churches throughout Massachusetts will hold services for which a special lesson-sermon, entitled "Liberation," has been prepared. The service in the Mother Church will be held at 12 o'clock noon, at which the first reader, Judge Clifford P. Smith, will preside. Col. L. A. Watres of Scranton, Pa., former Lieutenant-Governor of the Keystone state, will be the special speaker.

The order of exercises will be as follows: Organ voluntary, hymn, reading of scriptural selection, silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science text-book, introduction of the speaker and address on Abraham Lincoln by Colonel Watres, reading of explanatory note in regard to lesson-sermon, responsive reading by the first reader and the congregation, reading of lesson-sermon, hymn, reading of the Scientific Statement of Being with correlative passages from I. John III. 1, 2, 3, 23, 23, 23.

Col. John D. Billings, past Massachusetts educational commander, G. A. R., principal of the Webster grammar school

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

BILL SEEKS TO PROP UP LAWS REGARDING FALSE STATEMENTS

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(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

PRESIDENT NAMES NEW DIPLOMATS

WASHINGTON—The President Thursday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Secretary of the legation at Bogota, Colombia, Arthur Hugh Frasier of Pennsylvania.

Second secretary at the embassy at London, Eng., Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri.

Secretary of the legation at Berne, Switzerland, B. Schuyler of Pennsylvania.

Lynn Oratorio Club a Success



FRANCIS HASELTINE.
Formerly secretary of Lynn Oratorio Society and largely responsible for its rapid rise and progress.



EUGENE D. RUSSELL.
President of Lynn musical organization which is giving city the best in classical productions.

LYNN, Mass.—The culmination of all the best endeavors of all the former musical societies in this city, the predecessors of the Lynn Oratorio Society, is found in the work of the latter organization which for many years was a ward of the Lynn Educational Association, but is now an independent musical body.

What the Lynn Choral Union, the Lynn Musical Association and many similar fellowships attempted to do, and in their time so successfully accomplished temporarily for the training of musical taste in Lynn, the Lynn Oratorio Society, with exceptional latter-day advantages, is continuing along an ascending plane.

The organization furnishes high class musical entertainments in course order to which popular price admission is charged. A large share of the expenses

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Monitor*, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CHARCOT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION SPOKEN AT MAGELLAN STOP

BUENOS AIRES—The captain of the steamship *Sud*, which arrived at Punta Arenas Thursday, reports that he spoke the Antarctic exploring steamship *Pourquoi Pas* anchored at Port Gallant in the strait of Magellan. Dr. J. M. Charcot refused any information concerning the results of the French south polar expedition.

The French Antarctic expedition, headed by Dr. J. M. Charcot, sailed from Punta Arenas on Dec. 17, 1908. The expedition had been fitted out in France, the *Pourquoi Pas* having sailed from Havre on Aug. 15 preceding. The expedition reached the island of Deception on Dec. 22 and from that point the last cable report of the party was sent.

Mail advices under the same date reached Paris in May, 1909. Since then no word of the progress made by the explorers has been received. Dr. Charcot expected to be absent about two years. The primary aim, it was said at the time, was not to reach the south pole, but rather to make technical observations.

DEEP WATERWAY THROUGH FRANCE

PARIS—M. Senac, deputy from Tarn and Garonne, has introduced amendments to the finance bill with the object of reviving the deep waterway canal project to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The plan calls for a canal 160 feet wide by 35 feet deep, capable of accommodating the largest merchant steamers and battleships.

Deputy Senac declared such a canal would be worth a squadron of battleships to France and be very profitable commercially. He estimates it would cost \$150,000,000.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudville. BOSTON—Cohan & Harris Minstrels. CANADA SQUARE—"Shore Acres." COLOGNE—"The House Next Door." GLOBE—"Going Some." HOLLIS STREET—"What Every Woman Knows." KITTEN—Vaudville. MAJESTIC—"The Melting Pot." PARK—"The Man from Home." SHUBERT—"The Midnight Sons." TREMONT—"Rebecca" of Sunnyside Farm.

Boston Opera House.

FRIDAY 8 p. m., "Lucia." SATURDAY 2 p. m., "Madame Butterfly." 8 p. m., "Travotore."

Boston Concerts.

FRIDAY 2:30 p. m., fifteenth rehearsal Symphony Orchestra. Duxbury High School, 8 p. m., concert by Boston Symphony. SATURDAY 8 p. m., fifteenth symphony concert.

SUNDAY 7:30 p. m., "Golde Legend," Handel and Haydn Society.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Southern and Northern in "Romance and Juliet." AMERICAN—Seven Days.

ASTOR—"The Lottery Man."

CASINO—"The Chocolate Soldier."

COMEDY—"A Man's World."

CRITERION—"The Bachelor's Baby."

EMPIRE—"Mid-Channels."

GAIETY—"Fancy Free Hunter."

GARRICK—"Your Humble Servant."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Silver Queen."

GLOBE—"The Old Town."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.

HERALD SQUARE—"The Yankee Girl."

HIPPODROME—Speciales.

HUDSON—"Love Story."

IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vaudville.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Princess."

LIBERTY—"The Arcadians."

LYCEUM—"Mrs. Dot."

LYRIC—"The City."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.

MARIE ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.

NEW THEATER—Repertoire and opera.

NEW YORK—"The Young Turk."

SAVOY—"The Traveling Salesman."

ST. JAMES—"The Young Hunter."

WALLACE'S—"Alas Jimmy Valentine."

WEST END—"Is Matrimony a Failure?"

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Patsy."

COLONIAL—"The Love Cure."

GARRICK—"Herod."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Fourth

HARVEY MARKET—Vaudville.

ILLINOIS—"Seven Days."

LA SALLE—"The Flirting Princess."

MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

MCKEEVERS—"The Man of the Hour."

POWERS—"The Chorus Lady."

STUDERER-KER—"Miss Phyllis."

WHITNEY—"Molly May."

Javanese Methods of Irrigation in the Rice Fields



REPLANTING RICE FIELD.
Javanese women aid in all work on their island.



THE FLOODING STAGE.
Here are seen the methods adopted for irrigating the rice fields.

(Special to The Monitor.)
BATAVIA, Java—Among the staple products of Java rice is the most important and most universally cultivated. The very name Java symbolizes "The land of the rice." The Javanese rice growers are the most expert among the eastern peoples and by strict attention through many generations have developed results unsurpassed.

Everywhere one finds rice fields, on the plains, slopes, summits of the hills, with the bluish green of the young or the gold of the ripened rice. Even up to a height of 2000 to 3000 feet is found rice. The Javanese, however, have transformed these declines into a series of platforms which rise one above the other like the seats of an amphitheater, each field surrounded by low dikes so as to detain the water which is indispensable to the prosperous growth of the plant. Openings in these dikes cause the superfluous water of the higher terraces to flow over into the lower ones. The fertile mud the water leaves behind enriches the fields. For about 20 days the fields are submerged to a maximum height of one foot. After this period the water is drained away, leaving a marshy subsidence through which the laborer easily drives his plow.

The instruments used for rice cultivation are very simple. A rude plow, so light that the man can carry it home when his work is finished, a harrow or rake and a small knife, "ani-ani," formed like a sickle for cutting the stems.

For 40 or 50 days the fields are left alone and other fields or "sawahs" prepared for the transplanting of the young shoots or "billets," a work usually left to the women and children. After the transplanting the "sawahs" are during some weeks kept under water till the young plants appear above the surface of the water. Then the water is drained away and the grain soon begins to ripen.

After the harvest is reaped 40 days are allowed to elapse before the shelling of the dried rice ears begins. This is done in large wooden mortars, the women bringing down the long wooden pestles in a rhythmic cadence. When one approaches those villages a regular and

very monotonous sound strikes the ear produced by the rice pounders. As may be easily understood a great deal of the rice is lost in this manner, a great part being crushed to powder. But the Javanese refuse to sever from his attachment to ancient customs. After the shelling follows the washing of the rice, which is generally done in streaming water in the vicinity of the "desa."

The quantity of rice which is yearly

produced in Java is very considerable, hundreds of millions of pounds being exported every year to England, France, the United States of America and nearly all other countries of the world.

Mr. Makamura also referred to the commercial relationship of Canada with the Orient after expressing his appreciation of the great hospitality shown him during his official residence. He said Great Britain is "the strongest and most benign power in the world, the most peace-loving nation" and that "it is the desire of Japan to maintain, strengthen and promote the happy relationship of international friendship with this Dominion," which as consul it is his privilege to express.

De Kung considers that the two countries have as yet no adequate comprehension of each other—as the interchange of citizens has been confined to those not representative of the peoples as a whole. The lack of trade relations he thought due to the undeveloped conditions of some of China's industries and to the ignorance of Canadian merchants regarding China's needs, and he invited attention to the opportunities which his country offers, hoping the two peoples would draw closer together in all possible commercial and social relationships; the great exhibition in Shanghai to be opened this year Dr. Kung considered would offer an excellent opportunity for Canadians to make known to his countrymen the excellence of the products with which the Dominion could supply them.

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No effort has been spared to make the

exhibition a success, and committees have

been formed all over London, each one

having no more than one scene of the

pageant to deal with. Indeed, the whole

organization of the committees and sub-

committees seems to have been carried out

in the most businesslike manner, and

according to reports, the whole project

has been taken up with the greatest en-

thusiasm, both at home and in the col-

onies.

It is not possible to give an accurate

estimate of the total cost of the pa-

geant, since the majority of the costumes

are being provided by the actors them-

selves, the greatest care being taken to

make them correct in every detail.

With regard to the art section South

Africa, Canada and Australasia will be

represented in three galleries.

Every endeavor has been made to sol-

licit the pictures of those artists who

have made a study of their own partic-

ular state and those whose work is free

from European influence. This collec-

tion will, it is stated, be quite unique.

The impression prevails that the King

by confiding the government to Canalejas

and the radical and anti-clerical, has caused

great surprise among the reactionaries,

who had assumed that when Senor More

ll, King Alfonso would institute a more

moderate rather than a more radical re-

gime.

BRUSSELS—The government of the

Belgian Reforms Prepared.

BRUSSELS—The government has

elaborated a series of measures for re-

forms in the administration of the af-

fairs of the Belgian Congo. The ques-

tion of labor and the system of land tax-

ation has received special attention.

BRESLAU CALLS PROFESSOR.

BRESLAU—Baron Clemens von Pir-

quet of the faculty of Johns Hopkins

University, Baltimore, has accepted an

invitation to become professor at the

University of Breslau.

DENIES FORCE ON HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE—In the first chamber of

Leading Events in Athletic World



Andover Track Squad

PHILLIPS ANDOVER HAS SOME PROMISING TRACK CANDIDATES

Over Sixty Men Training for Team Which Will Take Part in Spring Meets.

WEEKLY CONTESTS

ANDOVER, Mass.—Since the call was made for candidates for the track team at Phillips Andover Academy, 65 men have reported daily to Trainer Sid Peet, and from these he expects to develop one of the strongest teams in the history of Andover athletics.

In addition to the men who were on the squad last year are a great many who are new to the school, some of whom have already made a good showing. The most prominent of these are: McMurray '11, Fetteral '12, H. Scott '12, Axt '12, Snyder '12 and Clune '13.

At the interclass track meet, held in the fall term, McMurray carried off the honors in the high jump, broad jump and pole vault. Fetteral and Scott made a good showing in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Axt won the 440-yard dash.

Clune did not enter in any event in this meet, but his previous record is excellent. He trained for the American Olympic team, two years ago, and made the best time in the mile of any man on the Rochester (N. Y.) squad. He was compelled to give up running and is just beginning to run again, and it remains to be seen what he is able to do now.

Of the old track men who are back in school this year Gould and Dowling are the best for the mile. In the sprints Hayes and Kennedy head the list, while Captain Eames and K. Reynolds are the best men in the hurdles. E. H. Smith is the best in the pole vault, and in the high jump Porter and Tilton are expected to carry off the honors. Meader probably excels any in the broad jump. Rogers is the only one in the shot put. Hayes and Kennedy are the best men among the distance runners.

There are several men who did not show up very well last year, but who are making a good impression this time. Some of these are: P. Hayes, winner of the first cross-country race over the new course; MacCrone, who won the faculty cup from Hayes by about a foot in the second cross-country race; and Fletcher, who is expected to make good at the shot-put.

In order to encourage athletics and bring out any good material, meets are being held in the Borden gymnasium every Saturday. Ribbons are awarded to those getting first, second and third places and at the end of the term two cups will be awarded to the men who have the greatest number of points each year.

The men who report at Brother's Field for regular practice are:

Dowling, M. J. Hayes, Reynolds, Tilton, Porter, Sheldon, K. Reynolds, Eames, McMurray, Tree, Jones, Thompson, Q. Reynolds, Fetteral, Scott, White, H. Brady, Dyer, Butts, McCrone, Snyder, Martin, Babbitt, Thompson, Scott, Holton, Fetteral, Look, Kuller, Nutt, Thompson, Babbitt, Griffith, Williams, Patterson, Gile, Oennapah, Davis, Hobson, J. Brady, Axt, Fetteral, Gould, Hall, O'Neil, Jackson, Bushnell, Bell, P. Hayes, Smith, Cressey, York, Clune, Milne, Palmer, Harlow, McDonald and Palmer.

Andover will not be represented at the B. A. A. meet on Saturday.

Word has been received from the secretary of the Yale Athletic Association that the low-hurdle record which Capt. Eames made at the interscholastic meet last May, will be allowed to stand. There was some doubt about it at the time.

BROWN WILL GIVE UP BASKETBALL AS VARSITY CONTEST

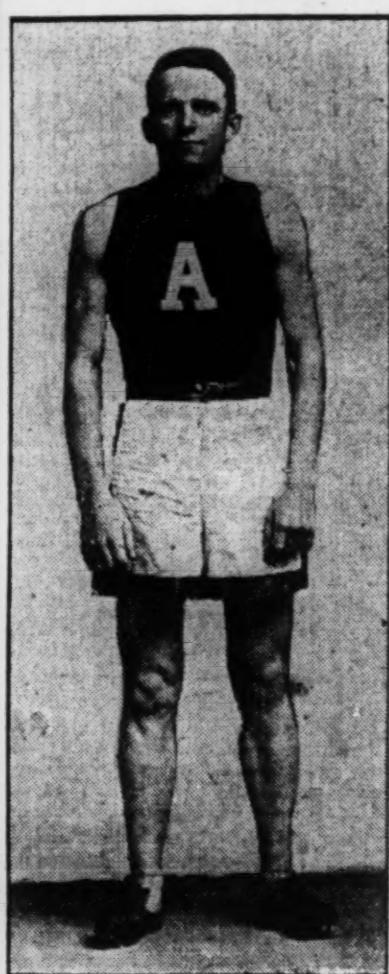
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Basketball will probably be abolished after this season at Brown University as an intercollegiate event. There has been a rumor among the students that the athletic board will not sanction another varsity team at the end of the present season. Prof. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics, does not favor basketball as an intercollegiate sport, and he is likely to recommend to the athletic board that the game be dropped.

Charles Huggins, the trainer of the various Brown teams, is strongly opposed to the game because too many of the best football men play. He favors the game, though, as a sport for men who do not take part in the major athletics. At the present time there are four football men on the basketball team. They are McKay, McLymon, Sprackling and Adams.

There is not much interest among the students in basketball. The number attending the games is very small, and such men as Raquet and Regnier, who played on last year's team, and who are still in college, have shown their disapproval of the game by not playing this season. Basketball never has been a popular game at Brown.

President Barus of the athletic board said he personally does not favor the game, but also stated he did not know just what action the board would take at the end of the season.

Cross-Country Captain Who Is Expected to Win Many Points for School



M. J. HAYES, 1910.
Phillips Andover Academy track team.

AMHERST COLLEGE ENTERS ATHLETES

Will Have Good Representation in Relay Races and Other Contests at B. A. A. Meet.

AMHERST—Amherst College has entered men in the relay, high jump, shot-put, 40-yard dash, 600-yard run, mile and high hurdles at the Boston A. A. meet at Mechanics hall tomorrow night.

The relay team which is to run against Brown will be picked from McMurray, Womart, Baldwin, Roberts, Wadham and possibly McClure. The latter returned to college Wednesday night for the second semester, but it is yet doubtful whether he will be in condition to run.

Kilbourn, who has returned to college, will be entered in the weight events. He

won the shotput at the New England intercollegiate last year and is therefore the N. E. I. A. A. champion. He is expected to be a point winner. Owing to the ineligibility of some men, Amherst will not have as strong a team as was expected earlier in the season. Brown has only a fair team this year and has already been defeated by Wesleyan. The entries are:

High jump, Young '11; shotput, Kilbourn ex-'9 and Guetter '13; 40-yard dash, McMurray '10; 600-yard run, Cobb '13; mile run, Cobb '13; high hurdles, McMurray '10.

TEAM WILL TOUR SOUTH AMERICA

CINCINNATI, O.—Manager Frank A. Bancroft of the Cincinnati Nationals is now figuring out the expenses, route and dates for a tour of South America, which will be taken by an "all-American" team under the direct supervision of Bancroft, at the close of next season. The team is to be picked by A. G. Spalding and Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. Bancroft says that untold opportunities are offered by the trip, and that they will visit Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso and other capitals and important cities in that section. He says they will have enough games to keep them busy the greater part of the fall and winter, and that the people of South America will welcome them.

TUFTS PICKS RELAY TEAM

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts one-mile relay team, which will run against Bowdoin at the B. A. A. meet, was picked at the close of the final trials Thursday. It will consist of Capt. Leslie Swartz, '10, William Morrison, Jr., '10, G. D. Richert, '11, and S. J. Heap, '10. Of this team Swartz, Morrison and Richert ran last winter's one and two-mile relay teams and have been on the varsity track squad during the time that they have been in college.

MORAN SIGNS WITH CHICAGO.

FITCHBURG—Catcher Moran has signed a contract to play with the Chicago club of the National league the coming season. He goes back to the team with a fine chance of doing the bulk of the work behind the bat. He is in fine condition and has benefited by hunting and fishing trips. Moran intends to leave Feb. 20, for the orders require him to report at Chicago Feb. 26.

DOUGHERTY NOT YET SIGNED.

CHICAGO—Outfielder Dougherty of the Chicago Americans has not yet signed for 1910 as he wants a raise in salary over last year.

Arrangements are being made for games with Havreford and Pennsylvania, and it is also hoped that a game with the Auburn cricket team will be arranged. While there are not many veterans back on the squad this season, there seems to be a good many promising new men. As soon as the weather will permit outdoor practice will begin.

CORNELL STARTS CRICKET SQUAD

ITHACA, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Cornell University cricket candidates in Barnes Hall, J. R. Bryce '12 was elected captain of the team, in place of T. B. McIntyre '11. Bryce announced that practice would be held in the Armory every day at 8 a. m., and he has asked all men who are in any way interested in the game of cricket to report for practice.

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CORNELL HAS NEW CREW HOUSE

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell intercollegiate boathouse on the inlet is nearly

finished, and the inside will be ready within a few days.

At a meeting of the inter-college board recently, a committee was appointed to take charge of the boathouse and to formulate a plan for the organization of an intercollegiate rowing club. The members of the committee are: P. B. Fisher '11, W. G. Salisbury '12, and Edmund Rogers '12. Prof. C. V. P. Young will also act on the committee in an advisory capacity.

H. D. Hadley '11, coach of the inter-college crews, will be in charge of the new boathouse. It is probable that crew candidates from the colleges will be called out about the fifteenth of this month and will thereafter have regular work on the machines until such time as the weather will permit practice on the inlet.

PLAY FOR TITLE TOMORROW.

MINNEAPOLIS—The basketball champion-ship of the conference colleges of the West will be decided tomorrow when the Chicago University five plays the University of Minnesota here. Chicago in the winter series has won five straight games. The Minnesota team has just returned from a trip in which it played Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. Page and Hoffman, the Chicago football stars are the mainstay of the basketball team, playing the guard positions. Walker and Rosenwald, Minnesota basketball stars, are also football men.

We had the honor last week of calling upon and being granted an interview with a gentleman whose fame has carried his name all over the world, but who, up till then, we had never had the pleasure of meeting—that unique golfer, Mr. Parscore, says Golf International. Perhaps it was a feeling of uneasiness in the presence of so famous a personage that caused us—as soon as he had motioned us to a seat—to open the conversation with a fearful blunder.

"Golf, Mr. Parscore?" we began, "played much golf, Mr. Parscore?"

"Surely every fool knows," said he, as he cast in our direction a look of withering contempt, "that I have played on every course, good, bad and indifferent, that was ever laid out. In fact, I may tell you, paradoxical as it may seem, that a course never is laid out until I have played over it. The value of my experience is always called in to determine the length of the holes. Perhaps I should say it is I who lay out the courses. I have laid out all your Liverpool greens."

"And laid them out in more senses than one," we added, in a feeble endeavor to wheedle him into a good humor. "Would you mind telling us, Mr. Parscore, the number of strokes you generally take to hole some of these courses in; for is it not a fact you never play anything but medal rounds?"

"That is so," replied the great player.

"I started life as a medal player pure and simple, and have never played a match in my life, though a relation of mine, Colonel Bogey—perhaps you have heard of him?—whose game bears a sort of resemblance to mine, except in its immeasurable inferiority, never plays anything else. Well, to answer your question, I

consistently hole the Royal Liverpool course in 73, Wallasey in 73, West Lancashire in 72 and Formby in 74."

"These results are surely very strange," we urged. "You take the same number of strokes over Hoylake and Wallasey, and yet the former is nearly 400 yards longer than the latter. How is that?"

"You must understand," said Mr. Parscore, "that the number of strokes required to hole a course in by a good player is not dependent so much on total length as on the respective lengths of the holes. At Hoylake there are five 5s, it is true, but then there are four 3s. Wallasey has only four 5s, but it has only three 3s."

"Then what about Formby?"

"Formby has five 5s, but only three 3s.

The public will persist in cherishing the erroneous notion," Mr. Parscore repeated with some impatience, "that the number of strokes a good player will take over a course is dependent upon the total length.

Total length has nothing to do with it.

For instance, done a short hole in 2?"

"Never."

"And yet," we hinted, "every poor play-

er—players to whom you could easily give a stroke a hole—occasionally do them in 1."

"Beastly flukes," said Mr. Parscore scornfully.

"And do you never fluke?" we foolishly asked.

"Fluke!" exclaimed Mr. Parscore.

"Fluke!"—and here, rising suddenly

from his chair, he came toward us, and as we observed he was wearing a stout pair of golfing boots, studded with some very unpleasant-looking nails, we felt the moment had arrived for terminating the interview and edged our way backward toward the front door, through which we vanished—not without a considerable feeling of relief—from the presence of the world's greatest golfer into the security of the street beyond.

Princeton College Chess Expert Who Plays Against Pennsylvania Next Month

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High jump, Young

SPECIAL SERVICES IN MOTHER CHURCH TO HONOR LINCOLN

(Continued from Page One.)

in Cambridge, has accepted an invitation to deliver the address on Lincoln at the Lincoln day service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in that city, to be held in Brattle hall, Harvard square, at 7:45 p. m., Saturday. Colonel Billings served in the civil war, and had the rare tribute paid him of a medal of honor voted by Congress. The hall where the service is to be held is a large one and the public is invited to attend.

Veterans to Be Speakers at the School Exercises

The exercises in the public schools will consist largely of addresses by civil war veterans. Such programs will be given in more than a score of schools in and about Boston alone, and practically every school in the state will take some notice of the day.

The veterans thus far assigned to Boston schools are Edward O. Skelton, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Christopher Gibson schools in Dorchester; Benjamin E. Briggs, Martin and Eliot schools; the Rev. Arthur Little, Longfellow school; Maj. William Clarke, Bigelow school; Henry G. Weston, Roger Wolcott school; the Rev. J. P. L. Bodish, William E. Russell school; Israel H. DeWolf, Francis Parkman school; the Rev. Henry E. Barnes, Hyde school; Jarvis Blume, Bowdoin school; Elias H. Marston, Washington Allston school; Col. J. Payson Bradley, Charles Sumner school; James H. Griggs, Warren school; George A. Hosley, Frothingham school; Hon. Harrison Hume, Prince school; William J. Gillespie, Everett school; the Hon. Alfred S. Roe, English high school; Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, South Boston high school; the Rev. Roscoe L. Green, high school of commerce.

NOTED GUESTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—President Taft, Governor Hughes, Speaker Cannon and Governor Fort of New Jersey will be among those to attend the annual dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Lincoln day.

CELEBRATION AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me.—The Lincoln Club will give its annual banquet Saturday. Mayor Strout will speak for the city. President H. G. Beyer will preside and Col. John D. Prindable will be the chairman of the banquet committee. Atty. Gen. W. C. Philbrook of Waterbury, the Hon. Guy A. Ham of Boston and Congressman Hamilton of Michigan will be the speakers.

RHODE ISLAND OBSERVES DAY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The birthday of Abraham Lincoln is a legal school holiday in this state, and by statute a special program is to be given in every public school annually in Lincoln's honor. This year, however, the day falls on Saturday, and in the schools it is marked by special exercises today instead.

EXERCISES MONDAY IN WOBURN.

WOBURN—The memory of Lincoln is to be observed in the high school with appropriate exercises next Monday morning, when Herbert B. Dow, chairman of the school committee, will address the pupils in the assembly hall. James Morgan will read selections from his "Abraham Lincoln—the Boy and the Man," and patriotic songs and music will be rendered by the high school orchestra and glee club.

LINCOLN GUARD TO SPEAK.

In honor of Lincoln day the Medford public school pupils are to hear an address on Lincoln by the Hon. Byron W. Johnson, ex-mayor of Waltham, who in the war period was lieutenant of the Washington home guard and came into close personal contact with Mr. Lincoln.

CONSULAR AGENTS TO BE STIRRED UP

WASHINGTON—A prod for the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States is in prospect at the state department. Secretary Knox, being determined to further the commercial activity of the country, believes the diplomatic service ought to do a little more hustling in the way of indicating possible orders for railroads, battleships and other contract work that Americans might secure. Accordingly clerks are poring over the records of diplomatic and consular reports, and within a short time those who have not been alert along these lines will receive a note from the secretary stirring them to activity.

ARTHUR B. GLOVER STILL A WITNESS

Arthur B. Glover, a brother of Clarence F. Glover, will be on the stand again today at the hearing on the probate of his Glover will before Judge McIntire of the Middlesex probate court. Thursday he testified that previous to the shooting his brother had told him of threats of Mrs. Clarence F. Glover against her husband.

MR. WALKER URGES BILL FOR GOVERNOR TO BRING ECONOMY

(Continued from Page One.)

estimates for annual expenses and sends them to the auditor of the commonwealth. He simply prints them and transmits them to the Legislature. At no time does any person or any committee see all the estimates together. Before the Legislature begins to make appropriations no one studies the estimates as a whole or exercises any control except such as the ways and means committee exercises. This committee does good work, but it is a changing committee, composed in part of new and inexperienced men, and it is always pressed for time. It can make no adequate investigation into any request for money.

"Under this bill, however, supervision of the state's finances is placed in the hands of a responsible man, and requires him to investigate the state's budget; while there are very many expenditures that are uniform each year, being largely regulated by statute law, there are others which sometimes show great increases."

Mr. Walker believed that with such responsibility as this upon him the Governor would find out why it is that the state board of charity, for instance, has requested an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount it was given two years ago.

CHAPEL REOPENS DOOR TO SCHOOL

NEW YORK—Grace chapel has opened its doors to three public school classes for another year, according to the year book, just issued. The boys have appreciated the use of the chapel swimming tank. The year in the kindergarten was marked by even more changes than usual in the constantly shifting population, and it seemed almost like a recruiting station where children were admitted, and in a few weeks either promoted to a 1A grade or transferred to another district. The attendance was large throughout the year, with 75 or 80 on register, and a waiting list of children for whom there was no room was kept from September till June.

NEW COURTHOUSE SITE IS SELECTED

NEW YORK—It is now virtually settled that the New York county court house will be built in City Hall park, extending all the way from Broadway to Center street. The site will cover the ground now occupied by the present court house and considerable area now used for park purposes. It has been urged against the present plan that its adoption would cut out from the breathing spaces of lower Manhattan. Mayor Gaynor has given his approval of the bill after prolonged hearings on the question.

FRESH FISH MEN HOLD A BANQUET

Members of the Wholesale Fresh Fish Buyers Association and their friends to the number of about 100 met at the Quincy house Thursday evening for the annual banquet of the organization. Gloucester and other centers of the fish business were represented.

Seated at the guests' table were the officers of the association: James P. Hubbard, president, Capt. Henry B. Thomas, treasurer and John J. Kerrigan secretary, with Charles J. Leonard as toastmaster.

SPORTSMEN URGE GAME PRESERVES

A large number of sportsmen appeared before the committee on fisheries and game at the State House today in advocacy of the establishment of preserves for game birds under the supervision of the fish and game commission. There were two bills to this end before the committee, one the bill accompanying the recommendation of the commission and the other backed by the Fish and Game Protective Association. President Sam D. Charles of the association conducted the hearing in favor of the bills. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

PRINTING PLANT SHOWS A PROFIT

James H. Smyth, superintendent of the city printing plant, is working on his annual report, which when submitted to the mayor in a few days is expected to show a handsome profit for the city.

It is said that this profit may reach \$50,000 for the past year and \$88,000 for the two years of Mr. Smyth's incumbency under Mayor Hibbard.

BIG FIRE IN LIRIA, SPAIN.

MADRID—Delayed messages arrived here today telling of a fire in Liria, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, 18 miles northwest of Valencia, last Tuesday. The flames started from a bonfire and destroyed half the houses in the town. There were several fatalities.

SENATE CONFIRMS NOMINEES.

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MINNESOTA LAND STILL FREE.

MINNEAPOLIS—Two million acres of homestead lands are still unoccupied in the state of Minnesota, according to figures prepared by George Welsh, commissioner of immigration. He is preparing a booklet showing the location of these tracts.

LANGLEY MEDAL GOES TO WRIGHTS

Chief Justice Fuller, Chancellor of Smithsonian Institution, Presides at Presentation.

WASHINGTON—The Langley medal of the Smithsonian institution was presented Thursday to the Wright brothers. The medal was created in 1908 in commemoration of Professor Langley and his work in aerodynamics.

Orville and Wilbur Wright were both at the presentation, at which Chief Justice Fuller, as chancellor of the institution, presided. Vice-President Sherman also was there. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell and Senator Lodge made brief addresses, and Chief Justice Fuller then presented the medals, one to each of the brothers, who smiled and bowed.

Wilbur Wright, after some urging, made quite a speech, in which he said that when the Wright brothers had perfected their commercial flying machine organization, they intended to go back to research work and announce some interesting discoveries. He declared there was research awaiting which could keep six men busy a lifetime.

REBEL GENERAL'S ARMY ADVANCING

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua—General Chamorro of the revolutionists has 3000 well-trained soldiers under his command and will be able to capture Managua whenever he deems the time opportune, according to statements of couriers who arrived here today from the scene of the fighting at Garita and Santa Clara.

These couriers, who were eye-witnesses of the battles at Garita and Santa Clara, say that General Meno scored a complete victory at Garita, but met with defeat at Santa Clara.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Nothing now stands in the way of General Chamorro's advance against Managua. The capture of Matagalpa, 80 miles northeast of here, by the revolutionists, following the defeat of a government force near Muyumy, under General Carrero, opens the road to the capital and it is believed possible that General Vasquez, commander of the government forces, can throw an intercepting army between Matagalpa and Managua.

WASHINGON—The pension bill, carrying \$155,674,000, was reported to the House Thursday. It represents a cut from the estimates of only about \$175,000.

Seventeen out of 18 pension agencies scattered over the country are abolished under the terms of the bill.

The 17 agencies thus cut off are in Augusta, Me., Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, O., Concord, N. H., Des Moines, Ia., Detroit, Indianapolis, Ind., Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Topeka, Kan.

PENSION OFFICES CUT OFF BY BILL

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TACOMA MEN BUY COOS BAY PLANT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Seymour H. Bell has sold the holdings of the Coos Bay Gas & Electric Company, at Coos Bay, to the H. M. Bylesby Company, Tacoma, owners of the Tacoma Electric Light Company and several other plants throughout Washington, Montana and Idaho.

The property of the Coos Bay Gas & Electric Company consists of the old electric lighting station at Marshfield, with a 35-year franchise for gas and electricity, and the new gas and electric power plant at North Bend, which is the central station, with a 50-year franchise for both gas and electricity there.

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Happenings in New York

Ramblings of a Stub Pen New York Daily Letter.

NEW YORK—Oyster Bay, L. I., is not entirely dependent upon the patronage of its ex-presidential citizen for its fame. At least it will not be if the promises of a newly founded industry in the quiet village approach anything like justification. It is not two years ago that the first art pottery was established there and its success so far has been marked.

The chief reason for the selection of Oyster Bay as the location for the plant was the excellent material obtainable near hand. The soft clay of Lloyds Neck is of a peculiar red shade and lends itself to the fashioning hands of the potter and especially to the metallic tints which are used for its coloring and the glaze which gives it the finishing touch.

W. P. Jervis, formerly of Ohio, is the man who fashions and designs the pieces which are the output of the new plant. Questioned as to the work he is doing, he explained that the material brought from Lloyds Neck must be fortified with flint before it can stand the heat of 2000 degrees F. to which it is subjected in firing. It is kept in the kiln from 10 to 12 hours. The pieces are designed after original sketches while the clay is yet new in the hands of the potter and when it is sufficiently hard to enable the artist to handle it. When thoroughly dry it goes to the kiln, after which it is ready to be glazed.

One of the most interesting designs used on the pottery is the Grafton process. The ware is covered with a layer of colored clay into which the design is incised. They layer is carefully removed, leaving the colored relief on the original clay. When this has been fixed it is covered with a mat glaze and again fired. Some very subtle colorings result from this firing and the pieces so fashioned are highly prized by collectors.

Another attractive ware is the stoneware, with their odd shapes and quaint mottoes. Some of the most beautiful vessels, pitchers, etc., revive the old-fashioned copper and silver lustres, burnt in under the glaze. An entirely novel effect is produced by

the Waterways League of Greater New York and Long Island is not only advocating the improvement of Jam Bay, as recently outlined in the Bronx Kills Open city and government reports, but also the opening of the Bronx Kills which connect Long Island with the Harlem river by means of a passageway between the extreme southerly end of the Bronx and Randall's Island. This improvement would save many miles for boats traveling between the sound and the Hudson river and would eliminate the passage through Hell Gate. The Kills are now unnavigable, as they are filled with huge rocks and the association intends to have this condition remedied if possible.

In carrying out its scheme for agricultural education the New York Central railroad will purchase tracts of 100 acres or less from time to time and make them areas of the highest productiveness through the employment of expert agriculturists. The superintendent of the company's farm enterprise is T. E. Martin of West Rush, N. Y., himself an experienced farmer. He will be assisted by students from agricultural colleges in the state.

The first small farm to be put into commission is at West Bergen, where 70 acres of wornout land will be cultivated and the improvement noted. Two others are on the west slope of the Adirondacks and in the Mohawk Valley. The products of these farms will be sold in the open market as an example to the countryside.

Recognition of the union, rather than a large wage increase, is declared by the railroad officials to be the real thing that the men want and have concealed behind exorbitant demands for increased wages and standardization of hours which they had reason to believe would be refused.

M. C. Slattery, chairman of the committee of conductors who called on the officials of the New York Central recently, declared today that the big proportion which Grand Chiefs Lee and Garretson of the trainmen and conductors have to settle at Baltimore is the question of union recognition.

CHICAGO—Chicago yardmen to the number of 4000 have submitted an ultimatum to the general managers' committee of 21 railroads. The men overwhelmingly decided for a strike and against arbitration. It is understood that 48 hours was given in which to submit an answer to the demands of the men.

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the grievance committee of its employees announced as the result of a three days' conference that several terms of the proposed new agreement have been fixed, but the demand that the union shall be the only body of employees recognized by the company is refused.

Here are some of the things Mr. Byrnes said his company wanted to do: Within 10 years spend \$50,000,000 in this state in developing its lines. This will include from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in electrification of the lines running into Boston.

Build a connection between the South station and the Washington street tunnel. He said the important question raised by the railroad commission, tax commissioner and bank commissioner was as to whether his company should have the right to take over lighting and power plants in Massachusetts, and in this connection he ventured the prediction that within 15 years the New Haven company would light every city and town through which it passes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company is not likely to accept the plan and conditions of the Massachusetts special commission for an act in that state validating alleged violations of Massachusetts law in issues of stocks and bonds is indicated by results of inquiry in railroad quarters here.

NEW YORK—The Armenian Relief Association of this city has issued an appeal for funds to aid the destitute Armenians in Cilicia. This action was taken in response to an appeal from the international relief committee of Constantinople. The association issued the following statement:

"Following the cable message from the international relief committee, sent through Ambassador Straus, stating that 60,000 women and children in Cilicia were sorely in need of shelter and the necessities of life, came a last appeal to the benevolence of the world, giving details of the urgent call for help from various parts of the province of Adana and Aleppo. At least 80,000 will need to receive assistance of some sort to enable them to pass the coming winter."

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NEW YORK APPEAL FOR NEW SCHOOLS

NEW YORK—When the board of estimate met today a recommendation from William A. Prendergast, comptroller, to the effect that it should authorize the issue of corporate stock to the amount of \$1,322,000 for the erection of new school buildings was laid before it.

Except for an addition to Erasmus Hall High School and new public school 77, in Brooklyn, no contracts for construction of new buildings have been awarded by the department of education since July, 1908. Crowding has become acute in several districts in the city, and the comptroller believes that no advantage will be gained by delay until the general corporate stock budget is made up.

FORMER SENATOR PRAISES MR. TAFT

NEW YORK—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, speaking at the dinner of the American Paper and Pulp Association, at the Waldorf Astoria, said:

"President Taft is one of the noblest men ever placed in high office in this country; he wants to do what is best for the country, but I cannot entertain the proposition that it is under our constitution to adopt a federal incorporation act such as is proposed."

BIG SUGAR REFUND ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK—It was announced today that the Federal Sugar Refining Company has agreed to refund to the government \$100,000, representing unpaid duties on sugar imported, on which imports were not made to the customs inspectors.

Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, is again on the stand today in defense of the government charges against him.

COUNT SZECHENYI VISITS COURT.

NEW YORK—Count László Széchenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is observing procedure in the children's court here, with a view to establishing a similar institution in Hungary.

PRIORITY OF UNION SAID TO BE ISSUE

Railroad Officials Profess to Believe That Is the Underlying Cause of the Present Wage Demands.

NEW YORK—Although all of the big railroads centering in this city have unequivocally rejected the demands of their employees for more wages and have invited another offer of a compromise character, none has been offered by the unions. They state that they are awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in Baltimore and the return to this city of the grand chiefs of the trainmen and conductors.

The railroad officials realize that there is much at stake in the Baltimore conference. This is shown by the refusal of the officials to make any statements for publication regarding the probable outcome.

An indirect statement from an official of the New York Central was given circulation today, in which it is alleged that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Railroad Conductors Order throughout the country have decided that the time is ripe to compel the complete recognition of their organizations.

Heretofore the railroads, with the exception of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, have refused to treat with the officials of these organizations, but have insisted that when committees are sent to them to confer on the points of the annual agreement these committees must be exclusively composed of men employed on the road with which the negotiations are held.

The officials of the New York Central take the stand now, according to the statement given circulation, that the unions have decided to force complete recognition of the organizations by having the new wage agreements signed by their chiefs.

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What the Students Are Doing

Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Sheffield School Honorary Society, Sigma Xi, which corresponds to the Phi Beta Kappa for excellence in scholarship in the classical department of the university, announces the election of the following members:

From the faculty—G. M. Connell, Ph. D., instructor in mathematics; M. R. Smirnoff, M. D., instructor in pathology; F. E. Wheeler, B. A., assistant in the physical laboratory.

From the medical school—C. G. Barnum, B. A., Jericho Center, Vt.; S. C. Harvey, Ph.D., Woodbury, Conn.; F. E. Johnson, B. A., New Haven, Conn.

From 1910—Sheffield—J. A. Ambler, Danbury, Conn.; H. F. Bradley, Salt Lake City; L. J. Campbell, Youngstown, O.; W. S. H. Hamilton, New Haven, Conn.; A. J. Hill, Meriden, Conn.; Yau-chung Hsin, Shanghai, China; S. Palkin, Stamford, Conn.; N. A. Shepard, New Haven, Conn.; P. A. Smith, New Haven, Conn.; R. S. Sperry, Waterbury, Conn.; G. A. Stetson, New Haven, Conn.

From 1910—T. H. Brown, Darien, Conn.; C. M. Gill, St. Louis, L. O. Hutchinson, Bristol, Conn.; F. W. Paine, Boston; E. A. Whitman, Moravia, N. Y.

From the graduate school—E. M. Bailey, Ph.B., New Haven, Conn.; R. W. Longley, Ph.B., New Haven, Conn.

University of Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Regents of the University of Minnesota, whose offer to Dr. Arthur Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, to become head of the University of Minnesota, has been declined, say that they will work in secrecy hereafter. They believe that newspaper publicity connected with the offer to Dr. Hill defeated their efforts to bring him here, because it stirred the Missourians to make him promises of appropriations for the Columbia school which decided him to stay there. President Cyrus Northrop has given his word that he will remain until a successor is chosen, and this may keep him at the head of the school for another year.

President John Lind of the board of regents favors making an effort to induce Woodrow Wilson of Princeton to take the place here. Mr. Lind declares that the Minnesota school and the opportunities of the growing West are large enough to attract any educator in the nation. Mr. Lind is now in the East, and will call on Dr. Wilson to voice the offer of the state.

Oregon Agricultural College

CORVALIS, Ore.—Winter short courses at this college will close with a farmers' meet, beginning Feb. 14 and continuing five days.

The last day will be largely a poultry day. During the day there will be a poultry show in the new college barn, and in the evening there will be illustrated poultry talks in the Armory by several speakers.

Ohio State University

COLUMBUS, O.—The board of trustees has granted leave of absence for the year 1910-1911 to the following members of the faculty: Benjamin L. Bowen, Charles B. Morrey, Edgar H. McNeal.

The Mens Glee Club, the Mandolin Club and the University orchestra will give a joint concert March 18 for the benefit of the Ohio Union.

Vassar College

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The annual ice carnival was held Monday evening on the college lake.

The subject of the annual interclass debate between Qui Vive and T. & M., comprising this year the senior and junior classes respectively, is announced as the wording subject to revision—as "Resolved, That the labor unions are justified in their demands for the closed shop." The debate will be held March 19.

At a meeting of the Club Francais, Feb. 7, a play of De Musset's was read by Bertha Goetze and Marguerite Zohrbach.

Iowa State College

AMES, Ia.—The advisory board of the Y. W. C. A. of the Iowa State College has established a Harriet Newens scholarship in the form of a loan fund, except in case it is awarded to an oriental girl who would return to her native land to prosecute the work of the Christian association. This is the first memorial scholarship ever established at the Iowa State College.

Eastern College

MANASSAS, Va.—Plans are under advisement for extensive improvements to the Eastern College buildings, in this place, within the next few months. An assembly hall has just been completed at a cost of \$30,000, and work will be started with the opening of spring, upon a gymnasium, at a cost of \$7000.

Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The mascot committee has organized with C. R. Johnson of Rumford, president, and the following members: Maxwell Krause, Lebanon, Pa.; Frank L. Mansur, Bradford, Mass., and Alexander W. Muir, Newton, N. Y.

George G. Stucker of this city won the first prize in the competition for the class of 1880 honors. Winfield W. Greene of North Wilbraham, Mass., was second. President Faunce will speak at alumni banquets in Springfield Feb. 14, Albany Feb. 15 and Washington, D. C., at a date to be set later.

The Phillips Club, a college organization composed of students who have attended either Exeter or Andover, elected officers as follows: President, John C. A. Hennessy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-president, Lawrence Gardner, Portland, Me.; secretary and treasurer, John E. Kinkley, Barnstable, Mass.; corresponding secretary, W. H. Snell of Andover and R. W. Leith of Exeter.

Vermont Academy

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—James P. Taylor, associate principal of the academy, has some interesting pictures of mountain tops in winter. One series is composed of views taken on Stratton mountain, another of Monadnock views, and the third of photographs recently taken on a trip to Ascutney.

The annual election of the Y. W. C. A. has resulted as follows: President, Miss Blanche Bacon; vice-president, Miss Emma Hunt; secretary, Miss Alfa Dix; treasurer, Miss Dolly Thynge.

The annual election of the Junior class has resulted as follows: President, John Trott, Waterbury, Conn.; vice-president, Miss Bessie Wright, Saxtons River, Vt.; secretary, Miss Dolly Thynge, Passumpsic, Vt.; treasurer, John Piper, Amsden, Vt.; sergeant-at-arms, Kenneth Lord, Allston, Mass.

Charles A. Heath of Boston has won the A degree in the Vermont Academy Mountain Club.

BOARD SUSTAINS PRINCETON'S HEAD

Concessions Are Talked of and a Conference to Bring About a Renewal of Half Million Offer.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The board of trustees of Princeton University, taking up the graduate college controversy growing out of the withdrawal of the gift of \$500,000 by William C. Proctor of Cincinnati, on Thursday, practically sustained President Woodrow Wilson's position that no acceptance of a proffered gift shall impair the power of the board of trustees "to control the organization, development and conduct of the graduate work."

It was stated after the meeting of the trustees that concessions might be made by both sides and that probably Mr. Proctor would be invited to renew his offer in the event of assurance that an agreement could be reached. A conference committee was named.

Neither Dean Andrew F. West nor President Wilson of Princeton would issue any statements Thursday. Dean West originally favored acceptance of the gift with its restrictions.

CINCINNATI—William Cooper Proctor, who made the offer of \$500,000 for a graduate college at Princeton University, said Thursday: "I have not heard direct from the Princeton meeting, but nothing done there can revive the gift that I offered. The matter is finally closed."

TECH PROFESSOR GRANTED A LEAVE

Prof. Francis W. Chandler of the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been granted a leave of absence during the remainder of the school year, which he will spend on special work in Italy and France. His course of lectures will be given by Professor Despradelle and a number of architects including: Guy Lowell, Boston; C. A. MacClure, Pittsburg; G. P. Stevens of McKimm, Mead & White, New York, and H. J. Dunham, Boston.

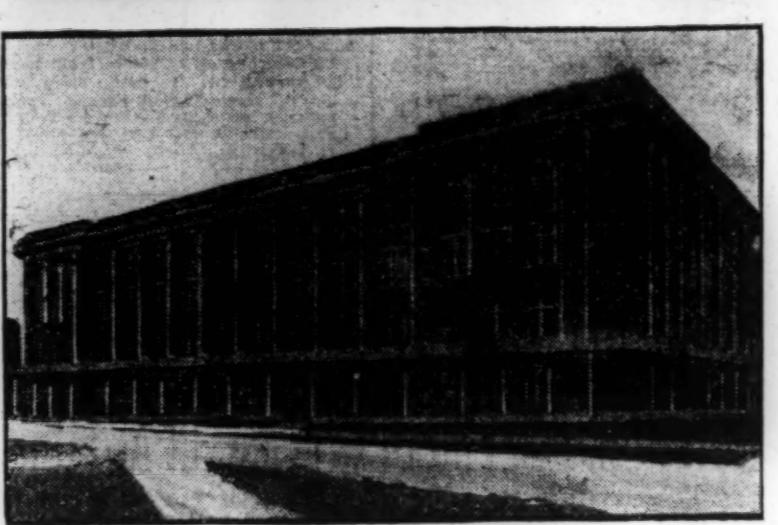
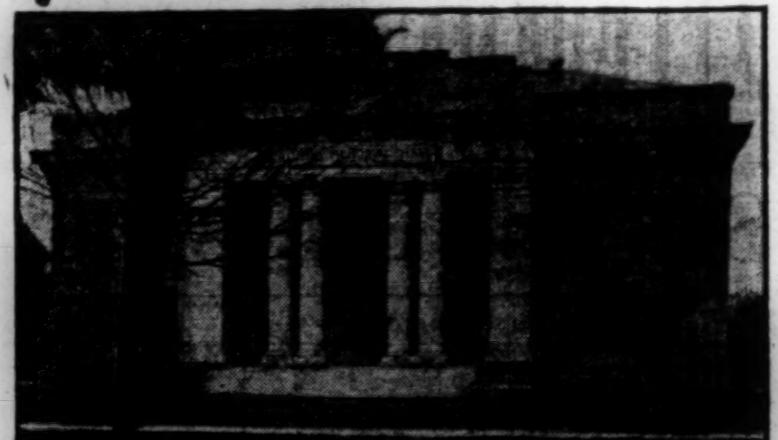
The fifth year students' competition for a grandstand for an aerodrome has been completed and the following mentions awarded: First, Kurt Vonnegut, Indianapolis; K. E. Carpenter, Pawtucket, R. I. and George Fox, Boston. Second, H. M. Glazier, Hudson, Mass.; A. G. Kellogg, Brookline, Mass., and L. H. King, Hartford, Conn.

ENDOWS HISTORY CHAIR IN QUEENS

KINGSTON, Ont.—A very important change is to take place in the department of history, which will greatly increase its efficiency and broaden its scope. Dr. James Douglas of New York, a graduate and at present a member of the board of trustees of the university, has promised to endow a chair of Canadian and colonial history.

This will be the first of its kind in the Dominion and will fill a much-felt want. The offer comes at a most opportune time, as the Dominion archives are now being made more accessible to students.

New Buildings at Michigan



MAGNIFICENT ADDITIONS AT ANN ARBOR

Upper picture shows Alumni Memorial hall, cost \$180,000; middle view is new dental building, cost \$125,000; lower cut is chemical laboratory, cost \$300,000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Three magnificent new buildings, now nearly ready for occupancy, are additions to the University of Michigan campus this year. These are the new chemical laboratory, the new dental building and Alumni Memorial hall.

The chemical and dental buildings are among the largest of their kind in the country and will be expensively equipped. The dental building, although not entirely decorated, has been in use for some time. The new laboratory will be completed for several months, but several of the amphitheaters have been finished ahead of the rest of the buildings and are now being used for lectures.

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BOSTON HARVARD CLUB TO BANQUET

The second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston will be held at Hotel Somerset Tuesday evening. H. L. Higginson '55, president of the club, will preside. Curtis Guild, Jr., will be toastmaster and R. C. Cabot '89 will act as chorister. President Lowell will make an address.

Professor Adams of the Greek department of Dartmouth, President Harris of Amherst, President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Professor J. H. Rogers '89 will speak. The committee on arrangements consists of E. H. Baker '81, C. B. Barnes, Jr., '90, T. P. Beal, Jr., '04, secretary, H. W. Cunningham '82, W. H. Wade '81, chairman, and J. Woodbury '89.

OFFERS TO SELL HIS OPERA HOUSE

NEW YORK—Oscar Hammerstein is willing to sell his Philadelphia opera house. He concludes an analysis of the competitive situation in Philadelphia with the following announcement:

"To prove once more that my labor in the field of grand opera are inspired by the loftiest of motives and uninfluenced by any thought of monetary gain, I am willing to sell the Philadelphia grand opera house to the Metropolitan Opera Company, giving them sole control of the operatic situation in Philadelphia. I will continue my life's labor in the cause of art and great music in New York only."

YALE GETS A BIG VANDERBILT GIFT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The gift of \$100,000 to Yale University by Alfred G. Vanderbilt of New York was made known Thursday. The gift will be applied toward the general university endowment and is part of a subscription of \$250,000 for this purpose. Mr. Vanderbilt has thus far given \$175,000, and it is understood will complete the amount before the close of the year.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS GET THE BOOKS

MILWAUKEE—The purchase of 100,000 books at a probable cost of some \$50,000 to \$60,000 is planned by the state school library committee.

These books are for the use of all schools outside of cities of the first, second and third classes. The fund for their purchase comes from the state school moneys, being 10 cents set aside for every child of school age.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MRS. BEACH'S RECITAL

RECOLLECTIONS of travel in Ireland, or impressions of the new art life of that country gained from reading its modern poets, would seem to be the emotional basis of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's "Iveriania," a suite for two pianos, which the composer performed with the assistance of Carl Faehlen at her recital in Steinert hall Thursday evening. The suite is written in the general form of a piano sonata, though from want of detailed elaboration it does not fill out modern sonata dimensions. The composer would have a neat and simple design and would execute her structure with economical use of material; so of course the architectural style of it is severe, but it is pleasing just the same. Mrs. Beach amply justified her use of a second piano, for she made it serve the one good purpose of giving sonority to her harmonies and the other good purpose of animating the interplay of theme with them.

The melodies of the suite are fragments of real or of fanciful folk songs and folk dances, nowhere developing into tunes, because "Iveriania" is plainly not meant to be a piece of pictorial music writing. A hint at a scherzo sufficed for Mrs. Beach's purposes in the second division of the suite, where with some composers nothing less than an Irish jig would have answered. What a good opportunity the adagio offered for writing a lament! But Mrs. Beach let it go by and only gave her themes a little touch of sentiment to which the listener could give his own meaning.

The composer and Mr. Faehlen read the new work from manuscript; lively interpretation, nice balance of tone qualities and thoughtful adaptation of technique to technique characterized their performance.

There was a large audience at the recital, the program of which was as follows: Bach, English suite, A minor; Cesar Franck, prelude, aria et finale; J. K. Paine, nocturne, B flat major, op. 45; Reger, "Aus meinem Tagebuch," D



MRS. H. H. A. BEACH
Boston composer who presented her new piano suite, "Iveriania," at Steinert hall Thursday evening.

major, op. 82, No. 9; Gottschalk, "Soltitude," op. 65; Debussy, Toccata, C sharp minor; Max Fiedler, walzer, op. 6, No. 2; Godard, "Indienne;" Chopin, mazurka, A flat major, op. 59, No. 2, and A minor, posthumous; etudes, A flat major, posthumous; and C minor, op. 25, No. 12; Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, "Iveriania," suite for two pianos, op. 70, Lento, quasi una fantasia, Allegro con spirito, Adagio con intimissimo sentimento, Molto vivace, con fuga.

Busoni again earned his laurels at Carnegie hall on Wednesday afternoon. He played a historical program from Bach to Liszt, including 24 Chopin preludes.

The New York Philharmonic, under Gustav Mahler, has scheduled Busoni's musical poem, "Turandot," written as an overture to Schiller's drama of that name, for a performance in the near future. Mr. Mahler requested that Busoni conduct the work himself, but the pianist-composer declined that honor.

The Ben Greet players in conjunction with the Russian Symphony orchestra yesterday gave "The Tempest" in Carnegie hall. It was accompanied by the music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. To this was added Tchaikovsky's overture to "The Tempest," also an epilogue and interlude.

"The Tempest" has inspired numerous composers to attempt to express in musical phraseology ideas conveyed or suggested to them by Shakespeare's text. Among those who found such inspiration in it were Peter Iljitch Tchaikovsky, the foremost of Russian composers; Alexander Glazounov, also a Russian, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, the English composer. Tchaikovsky's inspiration found expression in the form of a symphonic fantasia, which will be played as a prelude to the dramatic performance. Concerning his writing of this work, it is said that the theme was suggested to him by Vladimir Stassoff, an art critic, whom the composer visited in St. Petersburg in 1872.

NEW YORK—The first American performance of Legrand Howland's opera, "Sarrona," was an interesting occasion. Patriotic feeling alone should be enough to secure the "American opera" an attentive hearing. This it did and the applause was hearty and sincere, for even the most severe critics had to concede many good points to the work, which has been popular enough to be presented 175 times in Italy. The only fault to find was, in spite of the affirmations of the press agent, that the opera is not really American. One of this nationality may have written it, but the creation is unmistakably Italian. This is not to be wondered at, for Mr. Howland has lived and worked in Italy for many years, and naturally absorbed the atmosphere of the Italian school. One critic avers he can trace Verdi, Gounod, Puccini, Mascagni and Leoncavallo in the opera. "Arias were strung out one after another with little musical or other connection, and people came and went in beautiful disarray of probabilities," says he in his review. Another more charitably remarks: "Mr. Howland writes well for the voices and his treatment of the orchestra in point of effects of color and climax is not unskillful, and shows both taste and appreciation; but his grasp is not firm, and there are many bare and empty passages, so that the total effect is tentative and unconvincing. The principal weakness of the opera lies in the fact that in harmonic and melodic structure its style and manner is that of 40 years ago, and there are many constructive seams and fissures in his operatic edifice." The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be favorable to the American composer, who has at least done a creditable thing in opening the field here for the production of American works.

The story of "Sarrona" is oriental, Indian—a story of Hindu love. It is in one act and takes an hour to perform. The singers were four in number, two of them, Mme. Ferrabini and Mme. Villani, were

soprano, and postal banks are not needed and not wanted.

NEW YORK PRESS—President Taft and Congress and the people of the United States will do well to be very careful how they go into this postal savings business.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—It is expected, and with good reason, that a large proportion of the money deposited with Uncle Sam will ultimately be withdrawn for deposit in the old line savings banks, which ordinarily pay 4 per cent interest, and that these banks will find that the post office depositories are of inestimable advantage to them as "feeders."

BOSTON POST—The establishment of a system of postal savings is undoubtedly a step toward centralization.

What Other Editors Are Saying

WINNIPEG, Man.—Tenders for \$200,000 of 4 per cent 33 1/2-year bonds of the Winnipeg school board were sold to the National Trust Company at a figure very close to par, although the exact price has not been announced.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY RUSSELL...Managing Director

Tonight, Feb. 11, at S. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Mmes. Lipkovska, Pierce, MM. Constantino, Formari, Vanni, Perlin,

MR. TAFT EXPECTED TO GIVE STATEMENT ABOUT TRUST SUITS

WASHINGTON—The outcome of a series of conferences between President Taft and Senator Aldrich, the first of which was held at the White House Wednesday night, it is believed today, will be the early issue, through some appropriate channel, of a statement dealing with a situation which is discussed here wherever two or three are gathered together, yet one which apparently nobody thus far has deemed it prudent to make the subject of public utterance.

That situation relates to the possible consequences, financial, industrial and political, of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States in the pending government cases against the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company. The former has been argued and is now in the hands of the court; the latter has been advanced and set for argument on March 14.

The immediate subject of the conference between the President and Mr. Aldrich was the perfecting of the administration's proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law, but the effects of the supreme court's decisions in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases were discussed, also to some extent, and will be further discussed after Senator Aldrich's return on Monday from New York where he is now.

DIFFER ON MATTER OF COURT'S POWER

SENTIMENT IN WEST AGAINST MR. CANNON

WASHINGTON—For the first time this Congress, a night session of the House followed the usual convention of that body Thursday.

The cause was the inability to decide during the three hours the matter was before the House, whether or not the House members of the joint committee on printing should obey the summons of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to appear before it today to answer mandamus proceedings brought by the Valley Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., which is dissatisfied with certain paper awards made by the committee.

The Senate was prompt in its action in denying the right of courts to interfere with its legislative function, and instructed its members of the committee to ignore the summons. The secretary was instructed to inform the court that the Senate took the view that the court was without jurisdiction to summon a congressional committee before it.

The House close to midnight adopted the majority report of the judiciary committee recommending that the House members of the joint committee on printing obey the summons.

CHICAGO—The Republican and independent newspapers of the middle West are overwhelmingly opposed to the selection of Joseph G. Cannon as speaker of the next House of Representatives. This is the vote:

Republicans—For 546, against 2635. Independents—For 31, against 541. Totals—For 577, against 3194.

They are also opposed to the Aldrich-Cannon tariff act. This is the vote:

Republicans—For 812, against 2686.

Independents—For 27, against 577.

Totals—For 839, against 3263.

Ballots were sent, except to Chicago, to all of the editors in the following states:

Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Even the speaker's own state is against him. He is not the choice of the majority of Republican editors in a single congressional district in Illinois, not even in his own district. The vote in the state of Illinois is 57 for him and 199 against for the Republicans, while only one of the 54 independent editors is in favor of him.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A valuable corner property in Brighton, comprising a large brick structure containing stores and apartments, located at 334 to 342 Cambridge street, junction of Linden street, has just been sold to Simon K. Greene by Abraham Furman. There are 370 square feet of land and the total tax valuation is \$26,700, of which amount the land's share is \$4700.

Through the office of S. S. Barrows of the Kimball building Edmund Roach has purchased the estate at 24 Brookledge street, Roxbury, and the final papers have been recorded at the Suffolk registry. There is a large frame house and a lot of 7000 square feet of land, the whole rated for taxing purposes as worth \$10,500. The price paid by the new owner, who will occupy, is said to be in excess of this figure, however.

Several other properties situated in Roxbury and Dorchester have been sold by Mr. Barrows and he expects to pass the final papers in a few days. He reports a good demand for apartment house property, having negotiations pending for the transferring of title of several parcels of this order.

The beautiful estate of the late Eugene Lynch in Elm Hill avenue, corner of Georgia and Montana streets, Elm Hill district of Roxbury, has been sold through the office of A. D. Pennywick, Easton building, to Louis Rosenberg, the title being given by the Hon. John H. Casey, ex-United States district attorney, who is executor and trustee of the Lynch estate. The price paid was \$16,500. The whole estate is assessed for \$17,800, and comprises a large frame house with modern improvements occupying 13,631 square feet of land, the latter taxed for \$8000.

CHANGES IN THE CITY PROPER.

Agreements have been signed and the final papers will probably be passed today in the sale of the four-story brick building and 700 square feet of land numbered 61 Lowell street, near Minot street, West End, by James O. Leman to the Associated Trust. The property, which is at present devoted to business and residential purposes, is assessed on a valuation of \$8000, of which amount \$3000 is the rating on the land.

William J. Maguire has conveyed to

Linnie Furman a four-story brick house, numbered 55 Spring street, corner of Spring court, West End, having a tax value of \$4900. There are 525 square feet of land, rated at \$1600. The location is between Poplar and Allen streets.

A South End property just transferred to Linnie Furman is situated in Ruggles street and consists of a brick house, with about 1000 square feet of land. The new owner has taken title. Simon K. Green was the grantor.

The sale of the parcel at 7 Mechanics street, off Hanover street, North End, from Jerome J. Pastene to Anna Del Rocco, has gone to record. The property comprises a three-story brick structure, occupying 1500 square feet of land, all rated at \$8500. Of this amount \$4900 is on the land.

LOCAL CAPITAL FOR NEW HOTEL.

Boston and Philadelphia as well as New York capital is interested in the proposed new 20-story hotel, which is to be erected on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Henry Ives Cobb has been retained by Robert P. Murphy, proprietor of the Hotel Albany, to draw tentative plans for the big structure.

Mr. Cobb says that the proposed hotel will have a central rotunda with four arcades to Broadway, the side streets and the rear of the plot on which it is designed to have a theater to devote to vaudeville. The plans include stores in the arcades and there will be approximately 1500 rooms and 1450 baths. If present plans are followed out the building will be ready for occupancy in 1911.

On the roof will be a real roof garden, following out the plans adopted in German cities. The entire operation will involve an outlay of about \$8,000,000, about half of which will represent the cost of the building. A New York insurance company has agreed to underwrite the proposed bond issue. No contracts have yet been signed but negotiations are pending.

CLUB HOUSE FOR EMPLOYEES.

CHICAGO—Cyrus McCormick has just let a contract for building a club house costing \$8000 for the exclusive use of the employees of his estate.

C. B. Moller, Inc., junction of Massa-

pea and Harrison streets, has

agreed to let a contract for building a club house costing \$8000 for the exclusive use of the employees of his estate.

REYNOLDS AVENUE

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

WALL STREET IS MUCH INTERESTED IN MR. TAFT'S ADDRESS

Trading Rather Professional in Character as Street Desires to Know What the President Has to Say.

MARKET IS NARROW

Wall Street today devoted considerable time to a discussion of the speech which President Taft will make tomorrow night at the Republican Club dinner in New York. The market acted much in accordance with the advices from Washington concerning his forthcoming address. The forecast of his remarks which may have some basis for the conjecture was to the effect that it must not be taken for granted that the President intended reassuring Wall street or the corporations. It pointed out the fact that the President was not to be influenced in any way by Wall street flurries and that he had not modified his views nor changed his intentions. It was also stated that the President intended to convey the idea to his hearers that he was not responsible for any erroneous construction which Wall street may have put upon any of his messages.

It is said that the speech will bring the attention of the country again to the proposition that the administration is intent upon prosecuting illegal combinations of corporations and that if the supreme court's decision in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases widen the latitude of prosecution the government will act accordingly.

Traders acted very cautiously today. As there will be no market until next Monday it was deemed wise to keep close to shore so that fluctuations were within a narrow range, as compared with previous days recently and the volume of business was not very heavy.

The opening was fairly strong. For the first half hour the market had a moderate advance. Then stocks reacted somewhat on short selling and profit taking. Later there was another advance carrying prices well above the opening figures. However, it looked more like a traders' market today than has been the case for some time.

Some attention was attracted to Reading, which opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 160%, reacted fractionally and then crossed 162. Chesapeake & Ohio was active. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 81% and gained over a point. Union Pacific at 182% was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening and advanced about a point during the forenoon. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved a point.

U. S. Steel started off unchanged at 78%, reacted to 77% and advanced about a point. American Smelting opened up a point at 80% and advanced over a point.

Superior Copper was a feature on the Boston market. It opened unchanged at 55 and rose nearly 4 points during the first hour. Lake Copper opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 81 and after declining fractionally advanced to 82. North Butte opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 35% and held around that figure. U. S. Oil opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 38 and rose 2 points.

A spurt upward during the afternoon broke the monotony in Wall street and prices made good advances throughout the list. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Smelting, Louisville & Nashville, Copper and Steel gained a point to three points or more over the opening.

On the local market Lake Copper advanced two points further. North Butte also gained a point and advances of good fractions were made by nearly everything traded in.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The National Cotton and Cotton Producers Association was organized at Atlanta, Ga.

Amendments to the French finance bill propose a \$150,000,000 deep waterway canal to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

The Pullman Company directors have recommended distribution to present holders of stock dividend of \$20,000,000; stockholders will be asked to ratify March 21.

The bureau of statistics monthly statement of exports for January estimates value of shipments at \$65,512,007 against \$88,645,669 in January, 1909; for 7 months' value of exports \$544,747,402 against \$563,002,236.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

1910. 1909.

Exchanges \$27,142,163 \$29,801,026

Balances 1,419,732 1,506,699

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$26,321.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAFFIC

CHICAGO—Illinois Central's January traffic shows an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. February business is still better. Chicago Northwestern fell slightly behind in January, but has all the business it can handle this month, with plenty more in sight. Congestion is well cleared away.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers	12	12	12	12
Allis-Chalmers pl.	40	41	40	41
Amalgamated	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Am Ar Chemical	43	43	43	43
Am Beet Sugar	35	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can pf.	75	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car & Four	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Express	280	280	280	280
Am Hide & L.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Hide & L. pf.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Am Ice	22	22	22	22
Am Lensed Oil	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	49	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Am Malt	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Malt pf.	37	37	37	37
Am Smelt & Re.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am S & R pf.	107	107	107	107
Am Sugar	121	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen	34	34	34	34
Am Woolen pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amacando	49	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bethlehem Steel	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Rap Tr.	71	72	70	72
Brunswick D&C Co	13	13	13	13
Canada Southern	67	67	67	67
Canadian Pacific	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Alton	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi Gt Wes (n.s.)	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. C. & St Louis	78	78	78	78
C. & F. & Iron	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. & Tel	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 2d pf.	80	80	80	80
C. & S. Tel 3d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 4d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 5d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 6d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 7d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 8d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 9d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 10d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 11d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 12d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 13d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 14d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 15d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 16d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 17d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 18d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 19d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 20d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 21d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 22d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 23d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 24d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 25d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 26d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 27d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 28d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 29d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 30d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 31d pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. & S. Tel 32d pf.	54 $\frac{1$			

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

Well filled with freight, the Allan liner *Numinid*, Captain Moar, sailed at noon today for Glasgow.

In the Allan boat's cargo are 43,000 bushels of corn, 6500 bushels of rye, 4500 bushels of wheat, 500 tons of flour, 250 tons of provisions, 145 tons of steel plates, 2495 barrels of apples and a big general freight. Ten cabin and 17 steerage passengers went out on the liner.

Also leaving at noon the Leyland line steamship *Lancastrian*, Captain Fortay, sailed for London, carrying 35,000 bushels of corn, 300 tons of provisions, 800 tons of flour, 100 tons of lumber, 701 head of cattle and a quantity of miscellaneous cargo.

Only a little more than 62,000 pounds of fish was landed at T wharf this morning from three schooners. Of this total fare 34,000 pounds was pollock, 7100 cod and 500 pounds each of hake and pollock. Cod, both large and small, has again gone to a high figure, dealers' prices running up to \$7.25 per hundredweight.

Arrivals were: *Hope* with 10,000 pounds, *Georgiana* 28,000 and *Teresa* and *Alien* 3000.

T wharf dealers' prices Friday per hundredweight: *Haddock* \$4.75@5, large and small cod \$7.25, hake \$4.25, pollock \$3.25.

Another big cargo of Cuban sugar arrived here today 10 days out from Havana in the turret ship *Bendifl*, Capt. A. C. Timm. The steamer will discharge her cargo of 23,300 bags at Mystic wharves, where she docked this morning.

Carrying 20 saloon passengers, 95 second cabin and 550 steerage, the White Star liner *Romanic*, Captain Davi, left Naples for this port Wednesday and is due Feb. 21.

Bark Kauilani, formerly owned by Charles Brewer of this city, has been sold to the Alaska Packers Association and her name will be changed to *Star of Finland*.

A new first-class can buoy, to be known as the Three-and-One-Half-Fathom buoy No. 1, was established yesterday in 57 feet of water about 2½ miles

Cleared.

Strs *Menominee* (Br), *Anfindson*, Antwerp via Philadelphia, by F. Toppin; *Boston* (Br), *Sims*, *Yarmouth*, N. S., by F. J. Masters; *City of Macon*, *Dreyer*, Savannah, by L. Wildes; *Juniata*, James, Baltimore via Newport News, by C. H. Maynard; *Belfast*, *Brown*, *Winterport*, by Calvin Austin; *Governor Dingley*, *Linscott*, Portland, Me; *City of Gloucester*, *Godfrey*, Gloucester.

Tugs *Waltham*, *McConnell*, *Vineyard Haven*, *towing barge Coal Port*, *Elizabethport*; *Watuppa*, *Hammond*, *Portland*, *towing barge Lansford*, *from Rockport*, Me; *for Fishers island*; *Patience*, *from Philadelphia*, *towing barges Molino* (for Salem) and *Buck Ridge*; *left the barge Henry Clay* at New Bedford.

Str H M *Whitney*, *Crowell*, New York, *to W H Blasdale*.

U S L H str *Lilac*, *Portland*, for re-ports.

Schooner *Lulu W Eppes*, *Moseley*, Rockport, Me, lime, Wednesday.

Arrived.

Strs *Menominee* (Br), *Anfindson*, Antwerp via Philadelphia, by F. Toppin; *Boston* (Br), *Sims*, *Yarmouth*, N. S., by F. J. Masters; *City of Macon*, *Dreyer*, Savannah, by L. Wildes; *Juniata*, James, Baltimore via Newport News, by C. H. Maynard; *Belfast*, *Brown*, *Winterport*, by Calvin Austin; *Governor Dingley*, *Linscott*, Portland, by J. S. C. Gardner.

Strs *Massachusetts*, *Barrett*, New York, by the N E Nav Co; *Howard*, for Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Sailed.

Strs *Numidian* (Br), *Anfindson*, Antwerp via Philadelphia, by F. Toppin; *Boston* (Br), *Sims*, *Yarmouth*, N. S., by F. J. Masters; *City of Macon*, *Dreyer*, Savannah, by L. Wildes; *Juniata*, James, Baltimore via Newport News, by C. H. Maynard; *Belfast*, *Brown*, *Winterport*, by Calvin Austin; *Governor Dingley*, *Linscott*, Portland, by J. S. C. Gardner.

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Very superior woman, neat and very capable, desires situation, with or without room and board, excellent references. **HOUSEHOLD LEAGUE**, 241 Boylston st., Boston. 10

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Two young women, willing, capable, with good references, will entertain. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mgr. Boston Employment Agency, 480 Boylston st., Boston. 11

COOK AND SECOND GIRL wanted in Boston, with dressmaker; experienced. **F. HARLOW**, 43 Winter st., Boston. 12

COOKS desire positions; having good references from past employers. **MRS. S. A. GLADWIN**, room 614, 902 Chapel st., New Haven, Conn. 13

COOK—Experienced in restaurant, board house or private desire situation. **CONCORD EMP. AGENCY**, Concord, N. H. 14

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—Both capable and experienced; Protestants; excellent references. **M. EVANS**, 195 Dartmouth st., Boston. 15

COOK desires situation where one or more girls are kept; best private family references. **Mrs. CAULFIELD O'NEIL**, 297 Columbus st., Roxbury, Mass. 16

DRESSMAKING or sewing of any kind desired to do at home; neatly and reasonably. **M. FAUST**, 17 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury, Mass. 17

DRESSMAKER would like a position in any city; prefer fitting. **Address** C. 563, Monitor Office. 18

GENERAL WORK—Woman wishes work or laundry to take home; answer by mail; will call. **M. HYDE**, 28 Blinney st., Boston. 19

GENERAL HOUSEWIFE GIRL, Protestant, desires family of two; first-class references; wages \$6. **F. HIRST**, 737 Broadway, South Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—A position; can furnish references. **Mrs. J. E. GOULD**, 1191 No. 111 Franklin st., Boston. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American woman would like position as housekeeper in small family; single or married; good references. **MARGUERITE WOODBURY**, 462 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 22

GYMNASIUM TEACHER desires position for 10 months; 4 years' experience graduate of New Haven Normal Gymnasium; best references. **M. P. STURDEVANT**, 113 Elliot st., Beverly, Mass. 23

HOUSEKEEPER—A position; can furnish references. **Mrs. E. HIRST**, 737 Broadway, South Boston. 24

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 11, 1910.

Tipping in America

A "TIP" is money that we give to somebody for doing for us something for which we pay somebody else. The tipping custom is looked upon differently by different people in different parts of the world, and by the same people in different parts of the world. To tip or not to tip, that is the question with many Americans while sojourning here at home. For reasons that many have preferred to think are very commendable, many Americans have sought to discourage the tipping custom and to convince themselves that it is a habit indigenous to foreign lands and one that ought not to flourish here in America. However, it did not require the publishing in the newspapers, a few days ago, of the size of the tips that an American had just given to some of the employees of the coastwise steamboat on which this American was traveling, to remind the public that the tipping custom is common in this country and that it appears to be growing in extent and favor. And this, too, in the face of a rather widespread and well-defined opposition. Indeed, there are many persons whose frequent tours of foreign parts qualify them to speak intelligently on the subject, who say that in some American cities, and more especially in New York, more and larger tips are given, for service rendered, than are paid in the cities of any other country.

This condition is the result of a number of causes. Americans are proverbially liberal, not always, as has been said, because of their kindheartedness, but often out of their inherent love of display. They wish even the bell boy at the hotel and the waiter at the restaurant to appreciate the fact that they have money and that they are not stingy in parting with it. That public servants of all classes have learned to expect tips is not at all strange. If the present tipping custom could suddenly be quite done away with, many Americans would regret it and in some way seek to bring it back. They have money and they lose no opportunity to make their good fortune evident to every one. That tips have become a regular and dependable source of income to many persons employed in serving the public in one capacity or another has not escaped the notice of their thrifty employers. Naturally the money thus received "on the side" by employees has come to be reckoned as a part of their salary, if, indeed, the tips alone do not constitute a liberal reward for all services rendered.

Recently, in New York, the testimony given during a case at court brought out the information that \$100 a week was not an extraordinary sum of receipts for a waiter at first-class restaurant. It was further set forth that in some instances the waiter performed his services for only a certain percent of the tips he received, being compelled to give the remainder to his employer. In Europe, where the tips are in fact a recognized portion or percent of the bill to be paid, one who is familiar with the customs of the country gets on very well with those who serve him; but here in America, where the custom is still in an unsettled condition, guests at restaurants and hotels are frequently at a loss to know what will be expected from them in the matter of tips. To save any embarrassment they make the tip sufficiently liberal so that it must be satisfactory.

Whether the custom will finally be put on the same footing here that it is in Europe, or whether the opposition to it will serve to make it unpopular remains to be seen. But until "human nature" is changed radically there will, no doubt, be plenty of individuals ready to take tips whenever they are offered to them unless there should be more profit in a refusal.

"UNCLE SAM" is taking steps to become a landlord instead of a tenant in the foreign cities in which his ambassadors are located and will begin building embassies to the extent of not more than half a million dollars' worth a year. As a property owner he will naturally expect the foreign peoples to pay him a little more respect than they do to mere "renters."

WITH the organization of a Yucatan tour bureau by a steamship line operating between New York and Progreso, an important move was made in the right direction. Rarely has there been such an accumulation of incidents pointing to the urgency of better acquaintanceship between Saxons and Latins in America than at this time. Especially does it appear incumbent on the first to approach the ways and customs of the last in a more broad-visioned manner and with less northern bias than was the case in the past.

One of the most potent factors in the work of establishing cooperation between the north and the south, the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking American, is doubtless the cultivation of the thought that the only civilization not introduced from Europe but sprung up on American soil is to be found in the glorious vestiges of Aztec and Inca domination from Mexico to Peru. Not that this civilization can be regarded as the foundation for the edifice the Spaniards have reared in Mexico, but the stock which was capable of evolving the only purely American culture must surely be looked upon as a unique element of constructiveness in the social and intellectual economy of the Americas. Its progress was relatively young when Cortes so violently cut it short, but is it possible that it was anything more than an interruption and can it be doubted that the Aztec and the Maya will some day come into their own? Nothing is lost in the realm of thought and those ancient vestiges which now seem utterly foreign to the march of progress in the western hemisphere no doubt will some day appear in their true connection with the Mexico of the future.

A Yucatan tour bureau is a step toward that recognition, for Yucatan is the "Egypt of America." Another step is the plan of the Mexican government to improve all the wagon roads leading from the railroad depots to the ruins, in order to make these easy of access for tourists. The ancient Maya cities of Yucatan, notably Uxmal and Chichen Itza, are of the rarest archeological importance, and they form a fitting gateway, as it were, to the great ruins that are scattered over Mexico and Central America. The vestiges of indigenous American civilization may never claim more than a small part of the interest both the Latin and the Saxon of America bestow.

Seeing Mexico

by education and tradition, upon the art monuments of Greece and Rome, but it will be enough if that interest leads the northerner to turn from the American monuments to the American builders and to discover in their descendants a people that defies classification by a mere ethnographical label, a people that must be approached, studied and understood.

TOO MUCH is assumed when it is taken for granted that the class of workers to whom we are mainly indebted for our prosperity can safely be ignored in whatever steps may be taken looking to the readjustment or correction of present economic conditions. The farmer, speaking generally, is doing well. But the wise farmer knows that neither the trust-builder nor the trust-buster has had more than a passing influence in matters that are vital to him. A thousand things have shared in the work of making the times fruitful for him. He is prosperous today and he hopes to be tomorrow, but he knows that the factors which have lately been operating for his welfare are in a very large measure independent of ordinary economic laws—so much so that the learned and experienced economist is unable to understand or to explain them.

In his thoughtful mood he cannot avoid recognition of the fact that if a change should come tomorrow—if the extraordinary circumstances which have made things lately so pleasant for him should for any cause be suspended—he would find his industry practically where it was in 1906, when the products of his farm scarcely met the cost of their haul to market. Because of his phenomenal prosperity he has been allowing matters, all important to him, to drift. He has been indifferent to the movements, the uprisings, the boycotts, which have stirred the wage-earner and the salary man. He has even been resentful of them. Yet now, and at last, he is turning to those reforms in which he was interested a dozen years ago, and he finds that they differ only in minor particulars from those sought today by his brothers in all the other industries. He is awakening at last to the fact that the causes which were at the root of agricultural depression and distress in the '90s have simply been hidden, not removed. And in the light that this throws upon his position he sees that he is no longer alone, or in a class by himself, but simply a part of the human mass whose interests are interwoven, inseparable and identical.

The Corporations and Publicity

THE closest and best friends of the administration are confessing frankly that the President's plan for the regulation of the trusts by placing them under federal protection and control is not meeting with public favor. It is by no means clear that the pronounced enemies of the trusts are satisfied with it, even though its operation in some respects might be decidedly disadvantageous to the so-called predatory combinations and monopolies. The danger, as it presents itself to these people, is that which is also seen on the other side; namely, the possibility that the federal authority, consciously or unconsciously, being at best merely a human agency, might come to regard as good some trusts that are very bad, and as bad some trusts that are fairly, or comparatively, good.

It is indicative of a common sentiment in industrial and mercantile circles that a New England newspaper of conservative opinion feels called upon to say of Mr. Taft's solution of the trust problem: "It is revolutionary and would make business impossible. Business men would be stalled by red tape entanglement, by the delays and the vexations of the politicians, even if they were honest, and business men would be driven to despair by continual and violent agitations and unsettlement and by the espionage of incompetents." Whether with or without basis, this voices a prevalent doubt.

Does the view just put forward by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, make this method of trust regulation more acceptable? Since its principal claim for consideration rests upon the alleged benefits of publicity, we think not. Publicity may be all that Mr. Smith claims for it, and there is no question that its influence is often both sanitary and salutary; but it must not be forgotten that privacy and the rights attaching to it still hold a warm place in the esteem of the average man. And all of this brings us back to the point that paternal and centralizing legislation, though often tolerated of late, cannot yet be made wholly agreeable to popular opinion.

WILBUR WRIGHT seems to be thoroughly alive to the advantages as well as the disadvantages that successful aeronauts of the practical type are to enjoy and suffer during the next year or two. He sees that the first essential to the doing of a prosperous business in the manufacture and sale of flying machines will be the making of flying machines that are safe. The moment the public can be made to feel that it is as safe to fly as it is to ride or to sail, the flying machine factories will be taxed to their full capacity. It may take time to bring about a condition of public confidence in aeronautics, however, and as Mr. Wright says, it will have to be brought about by experimentation. Where is the money to come from that will enable the inventors and aviators to perfect their machines? he asks, and his answer is: "The profits derived from satisfying the public curiosity in all the big cities of the country will enable my brother and me to develop the art. Such money should be conserved for the development of flying machines, and it is our intention to make such use, to a considerable extent, of money received from such exhibitions."

It is understood that in line with this policy, men trained in the Florida aviation field, conducted by the Wrights, will give these exhibitions throughout the country. This will only be following the example set by the promoters of many of the latter-day machines that are now practically in universal use. All had to be advertised, and those who are the most successful in a business way are advertised systematically and skilfully and liberally to this day.

Wilbur Wright views the matter in its true light. The flying machine must be constantly improved. This is the first step. Then the public must be kept well informed as to the improvements. This is the second step. At the proper time the public will take the third step, but good business methods, which include judicious advertising, must go hand in hand with every improvement in aviation if it is to be popularized and given permanency.

The Farmer's Side

THE House committee on naval affairs, which for weeks has been listening to expert testimony with regard to Secretary Meyer's plan for the reorganization of the navy, a great deal of which has been of an adverse character, seems to have practically agreed upon the wisest course that could have been taken under the circumstances. The system which the secretary would supplant has been in operation for years. The best that can be said of it is that it has given scant satisfaction. It is now proposed to put Secretary Meyer's plan on trial for one year. If the good results that its sponsor anticipates shall be accomplished, it will be continued; if it prove a disappointment, it will be abandoned. Nothing could be fairer than this. And yet, from the point of view of its opponents, the test possible within twelve months, and those during a period of peace, cannot be conclusive, even if successful.

Their position is that the secretary's plan must inevitably break down completely in time of war, when the officers whom it assigns to the work of equipment and construction in the navy yards will be needed on the warships and at sea. No doubt the decision of the committee has been influenced very considerably by the testimony of Rear Admiral Cone, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, who refuted many of the assertions made by Chief Constructor Capps. The important phase of this testimony is that it illustrates how easily, in the naval service, as in all other lines of activity, experts may differ, and differ widely.

As matters stand now, Secretary Meyer will not find himself defeated by his coadjutors in the department; the latter will have an opportunity to demonstrate more clearly the correctness of their position, and the service itself will not be seriously impaired by having imposed upon it permanently an injurious system, or by having withheld from it permanently improvements and reforms worthy of trial.

Throwing Open Western Land

IT WAS probably unavoidable at the beginning that those charged with carrying out the government's conservation policy—itself something almost entirely new in our national administration—should have made some more or less serious mistakes. In their enthusiasm for the cause, the conservationists were inclined to forget that development of our natural resources was quite as important as their conservation. Lack of proper consideration on this point has caused a great deal of discontent in that part of the country which is still in the making, and especially since the course taken by the conservationists in some particulars could not be justified on their own grounds.

An instance of this kind is found in the closing to settlement of 4,000,000 acres of western land which is neither wholly nor in part covered with timber or undergrowth, and on which it was not expected to grow trees. This tract, despite the frequent protests of persons deeply concerned in the settlement and development of the territory in which it is embraced, has been held tightly in the forest reserve of 195,505,325 acres. From it settlers are rigidly excluded. It is now to be opened up, and it is believed in Washington that the step taken to this end will result in removing much of the opposition to the forest service that has made itself felt in the western states.

The new policy with regard to these lands provides ample safeguards for that part of the public domain which is necessary to the carrying on of the forest reserve policy. All lands more valuable for forest purposes than for agriculture are to be strictly retained. The acreage that is about to be thrown open compared with that in the forest reserve is very small, but the placing of it within the reach of settlers, nevertheless, is a concession to western opinion that will doubtless be of great ultimate benefit to the conservation movement.

PEOPLE are sometimes led to doubt the possibility of getting justice in the courts. The principle of fairness and equity appears not to prevail. The penalty of the law is evaded. A contemporary calls attention to the fact that one of the federal government's most promising trust cases is in danger of collapse, not through lack of merit, but because a technicality that has nothing to do with the innocence or guilt of the defendants bars the path of the prosecutors. The action referred to was against the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis and fourteen railroads, based on a charge that the defendant corporations had combined for the purpose of controlling and restraining interstate commerce. The four judges who presided at the final hearing in the United States circuit court could not agree, and handed down an order certifying the case to the supreme court of the United States. The latter court decided recently that any certification to it of an entire case without final judgment or order determinative of its merits was an attempt to confer upon it original jurisdiction. Therefore, if the offending certificate is not dismissed, the whole proceeding falls to the ground.

President Taft is reported to be especially interested in the proposed reform of criminal procedure. Because of technicalities so insignificant as the omission of the word "the" guilty persons have escaped. Technical verbiage clouds legal documents. The highest skill is now required to draw indictments that will stand the minute scrutiny to which they are subjected. England has simplified her legal procedure, and a few plain words stating the offense charged meet all requirements; but we adhere to the cumbersome style. The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco had introduced into the last California Legislature measures calculated to effect an improvement, but the club's efforts were defeated by the judiciary committee of the Legislature.

Some of the "law's delays" that are frequently complained of may be essential to justice, but laymen cannot help thinking that its ends might be reached much more surely and quickly by abolishing a large portion of the legal verbiage and by overruling objections based on technicalities of small importance.

THE PUBLISHED statements that it is hazardous for men with money to go walking on Fifth avenue, New York city, after 9 o'clock at night seem to indicate that there are still some reforms to be effected by Mayor Gaynor and his police force. It cannot be possible that New York intends to give up any one of its principal streets after 9 o'clock to lawless characters.

Justice Barred by Technicality